The Helena (Montana) Herald of July 15th, gives the following account of Custer and his troops, told by a Crow Indian scout known as "Curley," who was attached to the ill-fated General's command, and whom The Herald believes to be the only survivor of that

terrible occasion; Custer, with his five companies, after er separating from Reno and his seven companies, moved to the right around the base of a high hill overlooking the valley of the Little Horn, through a ravine just large enough to admit his column of fours. There was no signs of the presence of Indians in the hills on that side (the right) of the little Horn, and the column moved steadily until it rounded the hill and came in sight of the village lying in the valley below them. Custer appeared very much elated, and ORDERED THE BUGGLES TO SOUND

CHARGE, and moved on at the head of his colunm, waving his hat to encourage his men. When they neared the river, the Indians, concealed in the under groth on the opposite side of the river, opened fire on the troops, which checked their advance. Here a portion of the command was dismounted and thrown forward to the river, and returned the fire of the Indians. During this time the warriors were seen riding out of the village by hundreds and de ploying to his front and to his left, as if with the intention of crossing the river to his right, while the women children were seen hastening out of the village in large numbers in the opposite direction.

During the fight at this point Carley saw two of Custer's men killed who fell into the stream. After fighting a few moments here, Custer seemed to be convinced that it was impractiable to cross as it only could be done in colnums of fours, exposed during the movement to aheavy fire from the front and both flanks. He therefore orderthe head of the column to the right, and bore diagonally into the hills, down stream, his men on foot leading their horses. In the meantime the Indians had crossed the river (below) in immense numbers, and began to appear on his right flank and in his rear; and he had proceeded but a few hundred vards in the new direction the column had taken, when it became necessar, to renew the fight with the Indiaus who had crossed the stream. At first the command remained together, but after some minutes fighting it was divided, a portion deploying circulary to the left, and the remainder similary to the right, so that when the line was formed it bore a resemblance to a rude circle, advantage being taken so far as of the protection being affored by the ground. The horses were in the rear, the men on the line being dismounted, fighting on foot.

OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT in the other parts of the field than his own, Curley is not well informed, as he was himsfelf concealed in a deep favine from which but a small part of the field was visible.

The fight appears to have begun, from Curley's description of the situa tion of the sun, about 2:30 or 3 o'clock P.M., and continued without intermission until nearly sunset. The Indians had completely surrounded the command, leaving their horses in ravines well to the rear, themselves pressing forward to attack on toot. Confident in the great superiority of numbers, they made several charges on all points of Custer's line; but the troops held their position firmly, and delivered a heavy fire, and every time drove them back. Curley said the firing was more rapid than anything he had ever conceived of, being a continous roll, (as he expressed it,) "the snapping of the threads in the tearing of a bianket." The troops expended all their ammunition in their belts. and then sought their horses for the reserve amounition carried in their saddle pockets.

As long as their ammunition held out, the troops, though losing considerably in the fight, maintained their position in spite of all the efforts of the Sioux. From the weakness of their five toward the latter part of the afternoon the Indians appeared to believe that their ammunition was ab ut exhousted. and they made a grand final charge, in the course of which the last of the command was destroyed, the men by ing shot in their position in the line, at such close quarters that many were killed with arrows. Curley says that Custer remained alive through the greater part of the engagement, ani mating his men to a determined resist ance, but about an hour before the close of the fight received a mortal

Curley said the field Iwas strewn with the

DEAD BODIES OF THE SIOUX

who fell in the attack-in number con siderably more than the force of the soldiers engaged. He is satisfied that their less will exceed 300 killed, besides and immense number wounded. Curley accomplished his escaped by draw his blanket around him in the manner lof the Sioux, and passing through an tnerval which had been made in their lines as they scattered over the field in their final charge. He says they must have seen him, for he was in plain view but was probably mistaken by the Sioux for one of their own number, or one of their allied Arrapahoes or Chey-

In most particulars the account given by Curley of the fight is confirmed by the position of the trail made by Custer in his movements, and the general evidences of the battle field. Only one discrepancy is noted, which relates to the time when the fight came to an end. Officers of Reno's command who late in the afternoon, from high points surveyed the country in anxous expection of Custer's appearance and commanded a view of the field where he had fought, say that no fight was going on at that time-between 5 and 6 o'clock. It is evident, therefore, that the last of Custer's command was destroyed at an earlier hour in the day than Curley relates.

Two citizens of Detroit were discuss ing polities leaning over a board fence, while a pensive goat nibbled the grass at the edge of the sidewalk. The man on the goat side of the fence was saying, "It's all very well to talk like that, but-,, Just then the goat landed head first on the most convenient part of him, and as the man rose from the sidewalk after the concussion he remarked, "Well, I said 'but,' still that goat was rather quick taking me at my word."-Free Press.

WHY HE DID IT.

General Tuttle, of Iowa, who was war Democrat yet clung to the old orginaration as long as there was hope in it, thus states the reasons

he quit it: And now, in conclusion, as to the reason why I have not left the Democratic party sooner. They say I want office, and that I have wanted office. If I had, gentlemen, I would have left the Democratic party long ago, for it is a matter of record that I have said for years that there was no hope of the Democrats carrying Iowa. had been an office seeker, I should of left the old party long ago. I am not a candidate for office, and never will

be. I have no asperations for prominence in politics, and I do not see why when, as a private citizen, I have tried to change my duty quietly, all this abuse should be heaped upon me. I can stand it, though, and it in nowise changes my conviction as to my duty only to intensify and confirm it. [Ap

I feel in earnest now, as I did during the war. Cheers. I have no retreat to make. Renewed cheers. The reason I have left the Democratic party is that I have no faith in it, |cheers | and no faith in the old rebel element whom I have long feared would come to the front, whom I now know and see have come, and whose coming has made my way clear and my course of duty plain. Great applause. Seeing these men again at the head of the party, and eing the defiance of the men who have held office in the National Government under the Democatic party, makes things plain enough. Among the last Democratic officers of any note were Floyd and Jake Thompon, the Democratic Secretary of War and the Secretary of Interior. They stole from the government they were sworn to serve, to help the rebellion raised to destroy it; and besides their crimes and their corruptions all that is charged against the Republican officials, admit it all to be true even sinks

into insignificance Why, old Jake Thompson, encouraged by the defiance of Ben Hill's speech, went down to Washington a few months ago, and like a braggart demanded an investigation, pompously saying that he would waive the legal point of time. He went down there blowing and got sued-for the noney he stole for the rebels. Great cheering. If old Floyd were alive he, too, probably would go down there, under the protection of the rebel shadow of Ben Hill, and demand investigation, [Laughter.] But like the child, covered with the curse of the crime against Abraham Lincoln, he also had the good sense to die. He was at Fort Donelson with the other Constitution-huggers, but he skipped out early, so as to be safe. If he had stood his ground like a brave man, he probably would of had the good fortune to die sooner. | Laughter. | But he lit out. He could steal for the Confederacy, but he wasn't willing to die

or it [Langhter]
It is his fault, gentlemen, and not mine, that his memory is not to be spoken of with more respect. This Thompson and this Floyd were the last Democratic rulers, and they represented the domination of the South in the Democracy then. And Thompson and his friends, and the friends of Floyd, are again pressing to the front to assume party control. As they have come as leaders, I have asked and taken the privilege of leaving the Democtatic ranks Cheers | This fellow citizens, is why I am here to night. Renewed cheers.

Finally, gentlemen, I would say keep a solid front and we'll beat them. Cheers. I hope and think we'll beat them. [Cheers.] I am with you and with you in earnest, Great cheering. | Close up for the fight. They mean business, and, we must. [Applause.] It is something of the old fight, only it is to be fought at the ballot box instead of the battle field. Renewed applause frequently repeated.]

"THE AFFAIR AT HAMBURG."

The Plain Dealer cannot see what political character there can be found in "the affair at Hamburg." Possibly

But let the Plain Dealer note this, The white men concerned in "the af fair at Hamburg" and who murdered their captives in cold blood were Dem-The colored victims voted the Republican ticket. The leader of the white murderers was a prominent Democrat, as well as a reputed Ku Klux leader and a rebel officer "from the firing of the first gun of the war to ast." The Democrats in the Honse of Representatives were swift to denounce colored member who brought "the affair at Hamburg" to the attention of Congress. They were profuse in eulogy of the man who was the cause of the massacre. They had no word of sympathy for the victims. The one Democrat who had the courage to admit that the murder of the colored captives was an outrage and a barbarism has been severely criticised by his party colleagues for that admission. although he had sought to weaken it by attacks on the party to which the victims belonged. The Democratic press has done its atmost in the way of denying, apologizing for, or defending "the affair at Hamburg," and charg-

ing its origin upon "Republican mis-"bloody shirt" waved over "the affair at Hamburg." The blood that stains the garment was let out by Democratic bullets from the bodies of colored Republicans, murdered when unarmed. defenseless, and cartive in the hands of their murderers, -Herald.

THE New York Times manages to condense a good deal of meaning into three little verbatim extracts which we give below. It is entitled "The Patriot and the Traitors," and is as fol

GOV. HAYES' LETTER SANUEL J. TILDEN'S DECLINING TO KLEC | REPLY TO AN AP-TIONEER FOR CON- PEAL FROM A VOL-ON CAMP, Oct. 2, 1864. Early in the war a Freeived, Thanks, I lent family and supejust now. Any man lainments was desir-who would leave the ous of raising a com-arroy at this time to pany. He waited up-electioneer for Con on Mr. Tilden, with cress ought to be scalp whom he had an ac

ation to certain State officials. Mr. Tilden's reply was as follow-Young man, you nee S AN OUTRAGE, AND ANCE WHATEVER CULDEN'S SECOND FIDDLE
THOS. A. HENDRICKS
TO THE MEN OF IN-DIANA. I MAKE NO APPEAL

The veterans who are inclined to vote the Democratic ticket this fall should paste the foregoing in their hats and read it over occasionally.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

MODERN GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Yesterday morning, a careless mason dropped a half brick from the second steady progress to specie payments,— Loud and long continued applause and ry of a building out on Jefferson street, which he was at work. Leaning over the wall and glancing downward, he discovered a respectable citizen with his silk hat scrunched over his eyes and ears, rising from a recumbent posture. The mason, in tones of some apprehension, asked: "Did that brick hit any one down there?" The citizen, with great difficulty extricating himself from the glove-fitting extinguisher into which his hat had been transformed, replied, with considerable wrath: "Yes, sir, it did; it hit me." "That's right." exclaimed the mason in tones of undisguised admiration: "Noble man! I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have had you tell me a lie about it." This incident has a centennial moral, and a large reward is offered to any one who will discover what

CANNOT CARRY NEW YORK.

Daring the session of the St. Louis onvention, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks, the following circular was freely scattered about by New York Democrats, who were delegates to that Convention: "As the friends of Governor Tilder

from New York are industriously cir culating a report among delegates to the Convention from other States, that the opposition in the State of New York to his nomination emanates from parties either without personal character or having little political influence, it is proper that the facts should be aid before the delegates assembled. that they may be enabled to judge in an intelligent and impartial manner of of the truth of these statements, and ape their action accordingly. The ollowing partial and very incomplelist of prominent New York Democrats

who oppose Mr. Tilden's nomination on the ground that he cannot carry his own State or the country, is the best answer to these statements, and is all the evidence it is deemed necessary o furnish, and are from all sections of the State, only four belonging to the city of New York viz: ton John Kelly.

Judge J. F. Zarnard Judge T. L. West-Wm. R. Travers, brook, S. Court. Mat. Gen. Henry W. Judge P. S. Danforth, S. Court Judge W. L. Larned udge Gilbert, Ioratio Seymour, jr., S. Court. hancellor, J. V. L. Judge Miran Gray Pruyn. Mayor W. S. Ponehr Hon, Chas. Wheaton, Ex-Mayor A. S. Page DeWitt C. West, Mayor A. Bleecker Ex-Attorney General Banks, Daniel Pratt, Hon, Eli Perry

Erastus Corning, Hon. G. W. Miller, Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C. Ex-Judge A. B. Tap Hon Fernando Wood pan, Hon, Ben, Ray ndge Comstock, Hon. R. M. Skeels Hon Roger A. Pryor, Hon. G. C. Greene Ex-Governor Hoff-Hon Josiah T Mil ludge Andrew J. Hon. Delos DeWolf, Dykeman, S.Court, Hon. Elmore P Ros Justice San Hon. H. O. Chees ford, E. Church, boro Court Appeals, Ex l Justice Rapallo, et. Ex Mayor Jas. Back-Court of Appeals, Ex-Judge Edwi

Justice Allen, Court Gardner Ex-Judge F. L. Flan of Appeals, Justice Miller, Court dry, Hon, W. C. Rowly, Hon, D. C. Little-Mon. Jrs. Jackson Hon. Adin Thayer, lieut, Gov. Allen C. Hon. Chus. Ros State Treasurer. Judge Chas. Dono-Mayor Carpenter, hue, S. Court, Hon, Erastus Ide, Hon, Wm, G. Fargo, Hon, C. P. Colvin Hon. Amasa J. Par-Hon. Abram Weaver Hon, Jas. R. Fonda Hon, E. O. Perrin, Gen. James A. Far-Hon. J. O. White- well, house, M. C., Hon. C. P. Coller, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hor. W. H. Fly, Hon. Jas. S. Thayer, Hon. Abram H. Mil Hon. C. A. Wairath, Hon. Wheeler H

Hon. M. B. Chaplin, Rutger Miller,

Sidney Webster,

twice Att'y Gen-Norris Miller, D. C. Howell, Super- Hon. Sherburne intendent Banking, Piper, General George Ma Hon, Chas, T. Du Three Messrs Arnott, Judge John R. Reid Elmira, Mayo Hon. J. B. Pearson, ter, Mayor J. W. Hun Hon, Isaac McConinc, Hon. Wm. T. Horn Hon. Moses Warren, dia, Robert H. Waterman, Hon C. B. Freeman, member State Com- Hon, Jas. Faulkner Hon, L. B. Faulk-William R. Roberts, ner,

E. L. Donnelly, Judge S. D. Faulk-Frederick Smyth, Indue Chus, Holman, Gen, Jacob H. M. Senator W. C. La- ler, Col. Samuel North, Hon. D. B. McNeil, Hon, Frank Abbott, Hon, F. W. Vo. Hon. G. W. Mills-burgh, paugh, John E. Morey, Hon. Geo. Taylor. J. Stewart Wells, Hon. Dan'l Warren Hon. J. M. Nelson, Henry McNorton, Judge C. E. Pratt, S. Hon. John White, Court. Hon, P. Mundy,

George Moss. W. J. Shendan "The above are leading representa tive Democrats from every section of he State, and there are numerous others whose names are not included.

National Republican Platform.

When, in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged by human slavery; and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came ino power. Its deeds have passed into story, and we look back to them with Incited by their numerous and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in National Convention assembled, make the following Declaration of Principles:

Fist. The United States of America is a Nation, not a League, by the combined workings of the National and State governments. Under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen are seemed at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has reserved those governments to the undredth auniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle that they are endowed by their "Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That for the atainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the conent of the governed." Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, or if needed to be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third. The permanent pacification the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. Applause. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles on bodied in the recent Constitutional amendments is vested by those amend ments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the sol emn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the governernment to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their Constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete librty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. Applause. To this end we imperatively demand aCongress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed be yond dispute and recall. Applaus. Fourth. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national overnment assumed to remove any loubts of its purpose to disparage all just obligation to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable pe riod for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Cheers, Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this prom-

Fifth. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office .-The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Repentatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference o the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickened

to their country.

ise be fullfilled by a continuous and

conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all pub lic officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punent of all who betray official trusts

shall be speedy, thorough and unspar-Seventh. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommended an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reliding the application of any pubhe funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under secrian control.

Great cheering, continued for sever minutes. In response to repeated calls, General Hawley read the plank the second time, and the delegates and nce repeated their cheers. Eighth. The revenue necessary fo

surrent expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importa tions, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the pros perity of the whole country. Cheers. Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people. Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treatics with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American eitizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the State for that

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the etfeets of the immigration and importation of Mongolian upon the moral and unterial interests of the country. Ap-

Twelfth. The republican party rec guizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of the wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and mmunities should be treated with respectful consideration. Applause. Thirteenth. The Constitution conlers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

Applanse. Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perited their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance. Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note, with deep solitude, that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation. nd we invoke the cornest attention the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen ectional strife and imperil national ionor and human rights. Sixteenth. We charge the Demo eratic party as being the same in char-

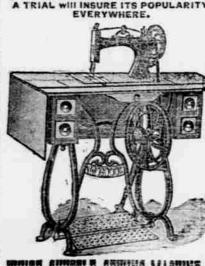
acter and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applanding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebeltion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with providing itself, through the period of its ascendaney in the lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country

unworthy, recreant and incapable. Seventeenth. The National Adminstration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of lomestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and iearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism, and his immense rvices in war and in peace. Cheers, That we present as our candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, two distinguished statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those two high offices. We confidently appeal to the American people to entrust the

against trusting a party thus alike

ATTAINED AT LAST! A TRIAL WIII INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

administration of their public affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE When once used will retain its WE EXCHANGE MACHINES. Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you \$25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADMISTABLE THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACKINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UN-EQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years. IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINEIN THE MARKET, IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED. PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
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White Sewing Machine Co., 358 Euclid Avenue, WANTED.) CLEVELAND, O.

Notice to Lot Owners in the East End o Lincoln Street Sewer District, Findlay, 0. At their meeting held July 31, 1876, the Conneit of said viliage passed the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolved. That pursuant to the pelition of a majority of lot owners, and the recommen dation, and report of the Board of Improvements, it is by said Conneil deemed necessary to cause to be constructed a sewer on said Lincoln street, from the East end of the sewer now on said street East to a point 200 feet East of Grant Alley, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Mayor's office for inspection.

Parties claiming damages will file their claims by Aug. 20, 1876.

J. CARR.

J. A. MEEKS.

I-14 Mayor.

Cierk. CENTENNIAL.

SPRING AND SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT

EVER SEEN UNDER ONE ROOF IN THIS CITY.

Men's, Youth's, Boy's Children's Clothing

Good goods made in first-class style, and warranted to suit the most fastidious, and at prices which Challenge Competition.

Don't Buy One Dollar's Worth Until You Have Seen Our Stock. WE ARE PREPARED TO SAVE YOU MONEY ...

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS Which we are prepared to sell at the Lowest Possible prices. We have no old bankrupt stock which could not be sold in any

other place in Christendom, but good, new, fresh stock, and of Latest Styles.

Call at Our Store, No. 75 Main Street, and We Will Make You Happy Represented by E. A. HARDESHELL. MAYER BLOCK, Findlay, Ohio,

Railroad Time Cards.

Lake Erie and Louisvile Railroad

On and after April 16, 1876, trains will leave

TRAINS GOING WEST

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Fast Through Mail(Daily) leaves Pittsburgh at 5.50 P. M., stopping only at Alliance 8.44 P. M.. Crestline 12.20 A. M., Forest 1.36 A. M., Lima 2.30 A. M., Fort Wayne 4.30 A. [V], Warsaw 5.31 A. M., Plymouth 6.15 A. M., Wanstah 7.13 A. M., Valparaiso 7.30 A. M., arriving at Chicago 9.20 A. M.

Trains Nos. 3, and 6 run daily, Train No. 4 leaves Chicago daily except Sunday. All others daily, except Sunday. All others daily, except Sunday. All others Daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland

Time Card Taking Effect June. 25, '76.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. | Mnil. Accom. Expres

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

BeliefontaineAccommodation leavesBelie

OLUMBUS, SPRINGFIELD & CIN

STATIONS. Mail. Accom. Express

Apportionm at of Joint Ditch between Hancock and Wood Counties. TIME TARLE To Take Effect November 18, 1874.

TRAINS GOING WEST. and of Commissioners of Hancock and Wood Counties, in joint session, have a the owner or owners of each piece of land the labor of constructing, and the No. No. 3 No. 5 Mah, Cin.Ex. Mixed. rs of Hancock and Wood Counties, in joint session, have appe

Mais. Cin. Ex. Mixed. 6
9.25 am 7.15 pm 9.00am 9.40 am 7.31 pm 9.21am 9.53 am 7.47 pm 9.22am 10.00 am 8.00 pm 10 12am 10.29 am 8.55 pm 10 12am 10.29 am 8.55 pm 11 12am 11.50 am 9.50 pm 11 25 pm 11.31 am 9.50 pm 1 25 pm 11.30 m 10.00 pm 11.50 am 10.10 pm 10.31 pm 12.05 pm 10.31 pm 12.55 pm 11.32 pm 12.55 pm 11.32 pm 12.55 pm 11.32 pm 12.55 pm 1 APPORTIONMENT: Willow Cr'k. NAMES OF OWNERS. feet app ch tract of r cubic a DESCRIPTION. 55 5g TRAINS GOING EAST. 7 J H Loehr No. 2 No. 4 Clev Ex Mail. H B P & C RR Co... Bairdstown 12 A Emerine ... 16 H W Duncan 17 Same 18 W Duncan_ joint session, when the cost and expenses shall be paid to the County Treasurers, is Becember 1st, 1876, and the labor of construction to be fully completed on or before the first day of Becember, 1856. And this Board will meet in joint session at Bairdstown, Wood County, Ohio, on Friday, the lith day of August, 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenessin, at which time they will hear exceptions to the apportionment of said joint ditch. Benver Dam... Bine Lick. oment of said joint ditch. G.S. MOSHER, County Auditor, ima Ar... Findiay, Ohio, July 13, 1876-10w1

All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Close connection made at Fremont with trains on L. S. & M. S. Ry. to and from all points East and West. At Eurgoon with trains on Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Ry. At Lima with trains on D. M. & C. H. & D. RR. to and from all points South. Also with trains on P., Ft. W. & C. Ry to and from all points East and West. W. H. A NDREWS, Gen. Ticket Agent. 1. H. BURGOON Receiver and Sup't.

DITCH NO. 267.

Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago No Use of Going to any Other Store.

I No. 1 | No. 7 | No. 3 | No. 19 | BAKER & STACKHOUSE,

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RAVE IN STORE A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF

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INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 76 CAPITAL \$50.000 00. Guaranteed Security to Depositors, \$100,000.

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Trustees and Directors-P. Carlin, S. Carlin, Dr. Bass Rawson, Dr. L. Firmin, Geo. W. Myers, Samuel Frey, L. C. Carlin, M. D. Sours, and J. A. Bope. Other Stockholders—D. J. Cory, Wm. L. Davis, Jno. W. Davis, Isaac Davis, Mr.

Will Discount, Sell and Purchase Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange; Receive Money on Deposits; Make Collections on all Accessible Points, and Loan Money upon Good Security. Special Attention Given to the Reception, Safe Keep ing and Investment of Money deposited for Savings Purposes Interest paid on Deposits.

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Wholesale Dealer in

fortaine at 5:00 am. arriving at Urbala at 5:48. Seringfield, 6:25. Dayton, 7.30, Cincinna 1 10:19. Columbus, 8:50. Returning, leaves Cin-cinnati at 2:30. p in, Dayton at 5:00. Colum-bus at 5:05. Springfield at 7.20, arriving at Urbana at 8:17. p m, Bellefontaine, 9:00p m.

CINNATI LINE. COLUMBUS TO CINCINNATI. LIVE AND Express. Express. Accom (16) (18) (30) enve Columbus 10.05 a m 5.40 p m 12.50 p m 12.51 p m 13.50 m 1.15 m 11.15 m

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Accommodation Co. 29 leaves Springfield at 6.45 am ; arrives London 7: Ja m ; arrives and shipping produce, it will be to the in-terest of country merchants, bucksters, and all others, to Give Him a Call.

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3.65 pm.
CARRY TO FINDLAY - Trains leave Carey at 12.55 am., and 4.46 pm., arriving in Findlay at 1.55 am., and 5.40 pm.
*Meals, Nos. 9 and 10 run daily, ail other rains daily except Sunday.

Parior Coaches on Nos. 6 and 7, between Sandusky and Cincinnati. Sleeping Coaches on Nos. 9 and 10 between Sandusky and Cincinnati. Through Coaches on Nos. 56.7,16 and 17, between Sandusky and Undanbus; on Nos. 13, 17, 16 and 18 between Columbus and Cincinnati; and on Nos. 29, 18, 11 and 12 between Relativistics and Columbus. Seriefontaine and Columbus.

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F. W. SELBACH Butter, Eggs Opposite the Joy House, Where he will be glad to see his old friends, and the public generally. He keeps all the best kinds of numeral instruments, and will

Warrant His Pianos and Organs for Five Years. PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST Notice to Lot Owners in the West Sewer District Findlay, Ohio.

At their meeting held Aug 1, 1876, the Council of the viriage of Findiay passed the billion ing resolution, viz :

Resolved, That pursuant to the petition of iot owners and the recommendation and re-Southern terminus on Lincoln street, Southern terminus on Lincoln street, South once with the plans and specifications on file prepared by said Board, and now reach out the south said Board, and now reach the southern terminus or inspection. Notice to Lot Owners in the West Sewer

District Findlay, Ohio, At their meeting held July 31, 1876, the incil of said vilinge passed the resolution ollowing, viz : Resolved. That pursuant to the perition of a

FINDLAY, OHIO.

Resolved. That pursuant to the pc ition of a majority of lot owners and the recommendation and reports of the Board of Improvements, it is by said Council deemed necessary for, and demanded by the public health, construct a main sewer in the West Sewer District, commencing at the South side of Lima street at the South end of Broad Aliey and thence North end of Broad Aliey

CALIFORNIA.

Omaha and California Line Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Ne-Braska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Neva-da, California, Oregon, China, Japan, and Australia. Its Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St.Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line the only route for Windna, Rochester waterna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm Green Bay and Marquette Line Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown Fond Du Lac, Osincosh, Appleton, Green Bat. Escanara, Negaunre, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, and the Lake Superior Country. Its

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Pullman Palace Cars are run on all through trains of this road.

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At Omain our Sieepers connect with the Overland Sieepers on the UnionPactfickaliroad for all points West of the Missouri River. South, the trains of the Chicagod Northwesern Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows: For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Tw South, the trains of the Chicagoc Northwestern Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:
For Cauncil Blaffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Siceping ars through to Council Blaffs.
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For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cas attached on both trains.
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For Milwankee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Farler Chair Carson day trains.
For Sparta and Winona and polars in Minite sota. One Through Trains daily, with Pullman Sicepers to Winona.
For Bubuque, via Freeport, Two Through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains to McGregor, Iowa.
For SiouxCity and Yankton, Two Trains daily, Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.
For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.
For Rockford, Sterling, Kehosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.
New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston

and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaine Office, 251 Faraham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Ciark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzte S. rect De-pot, corner W. Kinzle and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, cor. of Wells and Kinzie Streets. For rates of Information not at annable from your home ticket ments, amply fo

rom your home ticket agents, apply to MARVIN HUGHITF, W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pas. Agt., Chicago, Incorporated Feb. 27, 1874.

THE MUTUAL OF OHIO. Principal Office, Norwalk, O.

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R. W. VANCE & CO., Opposite the Court House.

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House Furnishing Goods, Well, Cistern and Stock Pumps, All of which will be sold right down to "Hard Pan Prices," JOB WORK

of all kinds done on short potics, and in the Roofing and Spouting. And the Manufacture of Will Stacks. Sewing Machines Adjusted and Repaired.

88 Look to your interests and call and see us as we will make our words good. Remem-ber "The proof of the pudding is in chewing the end of the string." Thankful for the lib-eral patronage heretofore extended to us, we ask a continuance of the same, in this, our "New Departure,"knowing it to be to the in-terests of all concerned.

R. W. VANCE & CO. March 10, 1876.

Administrator's Notice. NoTice is hereby given that the under-signed has been appointed Administra-tor of the estate of Andrew Hartman, of Eagle township, Hancock County, Obio, dec. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, Administrator of Andrew Hartman, dec. July 28, 1878-15-15.



AND OTHERS.



A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT in a widely-circulated newspaper is the best possible salesman. It s a servant that never sleeps, and is never



weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the

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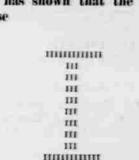
lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to thousands of people every morning, saying to each one the

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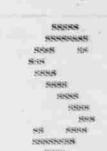
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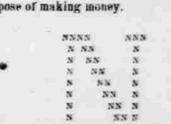
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